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Salvation Hrmy in the United States

By Commander Booth Cucker



## The Salvation Army in the United States

Christmas, 1899

Author.

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**Che Church** TT HE SALVATION ARMY is the evolution of two great ideas—first, that of reaching with the gospel of salvation the masses who are outside the pale of ordinary church influences; second, that of caring for their temporal as well as spiritual necessities. In the one hand, it has carried to the people the Bread of Life, while in the other it has borne to them the bread that perisheth.

> In July, 1865, the banner of this Army of Redemption was first unfurled in the East End of London, in a disused Quaker burial ground, by its founder and general, William Booth. In 1872 the first shot was fired on American soil by one of its converts, an emigrant from England, and in 1881 the work was regularly inaugurated by a band of Hallelujah Lasses under the leadership of Commissioner George Scott Railton.

> If it were possible to put into figures the sum total of the indirect influence of the Salvation Army on religious thought and sociological progress, and could we add to this its direct and visible accomplishments, the result would indeed be startling. Apart altogether from the latter, there can be no doubt that an immense impetus has been given to the cause of Christ and philanthropy by stirring up thousands who have never entered its ranks to work of a similar character. Not only so, but a very large proportion of its converts have joined the churches and thousands of those who have been trained in its ranks are now occupying prominent ministerial and similar positions.

> It is, however, with its direct operations that we are at the moment concerned, and these we have endeavored to describe as far as possible pictorially, with a view to presenting the subject in as concise and interesting a manner as possible.



Commander F. de L. Booth Bucker.



General William Booth Founder of The Salvation Army.



Consul Mrs. Booth Bucher.



Memorial Hall, Men Mork City.

Che Salvation Hrmy incorporated as an Hmerican Institution. HE INCORPORATION of The Salvation Army in America under the laws of the State of New York places an official imprimatur on its organization and methods. Under this charter The Salvation Army becomes a legal entity and takes its place among the national institutions of the country.

The military system of its government, so essential to its success, remains unchanged, and at the same time ample powers are provided for the prosecution of the various branches of its religious and philanthropic work.

In preferring to incorporate under the laws of the State of New York, which are noted for their strictness, rather than under those of some other State where more latitude is allowed, it was believed that greater confidence would be created in the Army's stability and in the national character of its organization.

Nothing could have been more cordial than the reception granted to the Army's representatives by the members of the Legislature. The good work already accomplished was generously recognized by all parties, who united in facilitating the passage of the Act, and in exempting from taxation both our religious and benevolent operations.

Che Church of the Churchless. MERICA is a country in which the church and the Sunday school flourish as perhaps in no other country in the world; certainly its Sunday scholars outnumber those of any other country. And yet the problem of churchlessness is staring us in the face year by year with increasing seriousness.

The census of 1890 showed that church accommodation had been provided for 43,000,000 out of a total population of 60,000,000. This was an admirable proportion. But the fact cannot be denied that more than half the places of worship are thinly attended. It would be a generous allowance to say that 30,000,000 persons regularly availed themselves of the opportunity afforded. In other words, excluding infants, more than 20,000,000 persons habitually absent themselves from places of worship.

Go into the streets of any large city at the hour when every church throws open its door, and compare the number of people in the streets and parks with those who are at worship and it will be found that they number at least two to one.

Again, look at the religious census of our cities. Here is one with a population of 25,000. Its churches contain accommodation for about 5,000 (including Catholics and Jews). The majority of the churches are not more than half full—only a few of them being popular and crowded. The ministers will tell you they have no need of more churches; in fact, they dread the erection of a new building. And yet here are 20,000 persons who are neither provided for nor evince any desire to be so.

In the light of the above facts the extreme importance of the Army as a religious factor in our national life cannot fail to be recognized. Not only do tens of thousands of habitual neglecters of the ordinary means of grace make our services the only ones they ever attend, but we follow them to their open-air resorts, and by means of our street parades, music and open-air meetings, we bring the good news of salvation to their very doorsteps.

The spiritual operations of the Army in the United States include

667 Senior Corps or Posts, 545 Junior Corps or Posts, 21 Slum Posts, 27 Outposts.

At these centres upwards of 12,000 meetings are held weekly, between two and three million people being reached in the open air and indoors. From 35,000 to 50,000 persons profess conversion publicly every year, amongst them being thousands of drunkards, criminals and other outcasts of society.

It is impossible to exaggerate the value of the moral reformation thus wrought amongst the degenerate classes. Not that the work is by any means confined to them. Indeed, the bulk of our ordinary congregations is made up of the respectable working classes. No effort is, however,



Dormitory, "Ardmore" Shelter, Bowery, New Aforh City.



Children's Home, San Francisco, Cal.

spared to induce every convert to go forth to the rescue of others. In fact the words Saint and Soldier are made to be synonymous. No sooner is the sinner saved than he is trained to systematic warfare and taught that his very soul's salvation depends on his becoming the saviour of others.

the man in the street. The BLUE LAWS of Connecticut and other States show that at one time "the man in the in the Street. street" was the exception, now he is the rule; or, at least, whereas he represented a small and disreputable minority, now he represents a majority, including many of the most respectable classes. Anyway, he is there and can no longer be ignored. Nor can he be made religious by Act of Legislature.

> True, we might leave him to himself and allow him to drift further on the downward course. We might abandon him to his fate. He has left the fold. He has himself to blame. We have many yet within the fold who need our watchful care lest they, too, stray. But that was not the policy advocated by the Good Shepherd. With ninety-nine in the fold, He would bid us seek the one lost sheep. How much more so when half the flock have wandered away!

> Will they listen? Oh, yes! The one justifiable ground of complaint that the police sometimes bring against us is that the traffic has been obstructed by the crowds who gather on the sidewalks and roads and listen to the singing and the testimonies of our soldiers in the open air.

> Oh, that crowd of soul-hungry, sin-bestained faces, the prodigal boys of a thousand homes, that group themselves around the ring wherever the flag of The Salvation Army has been hoisted! They listen because they are talked to by ex-prodigals, who have tasted the bitterness of sin's cup. The tear in the speaker's eye, the tender tones in his or her voice, the song set to the exquisite popular melody which has swayed the nation's heart—how can they fail to awaken a responsive echo in that massive, thoughtful, silent throng?

> The anarchist and the burglar stand side by side with the merchant and the working man. The infidel's arguments die upon his lips. "If I were not an agnostic I should say it is Divine," is the testimony of one who voices the feelings of many.

Does the noise distress you? And yet you steel your nerves to the inevitable hurly-burly of a city's traffic. The former takes but one brief hour; the other commences with the dawn and reaches far into the night.

What about the drum? Why not? Thousands owe to it their salvation. Watch the wild boys of your streets running at its sound to catch up to the procession and forgetting their games and amusements while they listen to the gospel! You cannot force them to church with a rod nor attract them with a dollar, but here they come of their own accord and sacrifice their playtime for religion. The drunkard forgets his glass, the gambler his dice and cards.

And yet during the last year, in more than one city, attempts have been made to curtail our open-air liberties. Our very success in drawing together the godless crowds has been the excuse for the passing of ordinances which the Courts have over and over declared to be unconstitutional, and for the arrest of men and women whose only offence has been a passionate desire to win the prodigal and save the lost.

Happily the attempts thus made have been opposed by the united sentiment of the people and have resulted again and again in the vindication of our rights.

The most systematic and daring attack upon these valued rights was made during the past year in Philadelphia, where more than fifty of our officers and soldiers were arrested and in some cases treated with needless violence and indignity by the police. Our cause was ably advocated by ex-State Attorney Gordon and the arrests were declared to be illegal, resulting in a withdrawal of the restrictions which had been placed upon us.

A sphere for TN no religious or secular organization is there so free a hand allowed to women as in The Salvation Army, and to this fact is undoubtedly due a large measure of its success. The Hallelujah Lass has from the earliest days of the movement proved herself its Joan of Arc. Into the heart of slumdom she has carried the banner of salvation, and if her bonnet has become an



Workroom of the New York Rescue Home.



Our Chicago "Department" Store, where Secondhand Goods are sold to the Roor.

equally familiar sight in the offices of our merchant princes, it is only that she may plead the claims of the poor and champion their cause.

Problems that statesmanship and philanthropy have failed to solve have yielded to the gentle magic of these heroines of slumdom. "If there is a fight we make straight for the centre of it," said one of these girl warriors, who had been born and bred in the lap of luxury and had forsaken a comfortable home and brilliant social prospects in order to minister to the semi-savages of our city jungles. "Even if they are inflamed with drink or are using knives or revolvers, they never touch us. The people would almost tear them to pieces if they did."

"There are only two saloons in Chicago where we are not allowed to visit," said another of these officers, "and we go to them regularly every week. When the proprietor reminds us that he has already forbidden us to come, we answer, 'Yes, sir; but we have come to see whether you have changed your mind yet!"

Thousands of those who never cross the threshold of a church are to be found night after night in our meetings. Even when they do not profess to be converted, a marked change comes frequently over their lives. The meetings possess for these men a strange fascination, drawing them away from the glittering allurements of the saloons and dives and low music halls.

The personal magnetism of these women, their fearless face-to-face dealing with the wicked and their patient toil in behalf of the suffering poor are not the only secrets of their success. Prayer and faith equip the most timid of them for the platform duties from which they would naturally shrink. "It is so much easier," they say, "to act than to talk." And yet the burning words which fall from their lips, powerful in their simplicity, go straight to the hearts of their hearers and result in wonderful reformations.

As organizers and administrators many of our women officers have proven themselves to be in no sense inferior to the men, and the fact that they are equally eligible for our most responsible offices has helped to draw forth gifts which have only been latent for want of exercise.

work for the work can get it." The magistrates and other public officials in the city of Brooklyn were recently asked the direct question as to whether this was so. City Magistrate Jacob Brenner replied as follows:

"I know of many men who are honest, sober and industrious, willing to work at anything and for any wages, who cannot find any employment. As a last resort many of these men, who are homeless, without shelter or food, apply at the Courts and are committed, often at their own request, to the County Jail, and even to the Penitentiary."

The above statement was endorsed by the following city magistrates: Henry Bristow, Charles E. Teale, William Kramer, Andrew Lemon, Alfred Steers and J. Lott Nostrand. Judge Teale says emphatically:

"It is not true that 'any man who wants it can get work,' and I know whereof I speak. There are hundreds of men, habits good, physically equipped for the hardest kind of work, willing to the point of anxiety to pitch into work without raising the question of compensation, who cannot obtain employment at any price. . . . The city magistrates, as a preventative and not a remedy or punishment, must take the very broadest humanitarian view and commit such unfortunates where at least soul and body may be kept alive."

The above opinions are endorsed by Deputy Chief of Police John MacKellar, by Chief Engineer C. C. Martin, and by Patrick Hayes, Warden of Kings County Penitentiary. The last of these gentlemen, who is absolutely in a position to know the actual facts, says:

"Men are constantly being committed here in large numbers who have been charged with no crime. Over fifty per cent. of the commitments to this institution are for vagrancy—the crime (?) of being 'out of work and homeless.' . . . By our treatment of the unemployed we are making criminals of men who have heretofore been honest, self-sustaining members of the community, and who would be so again could they obtain work."

The above statements are further confirmed by the returns of the labor unions for the State of New York. These show that during one of the most prosperous quarters ever reported upon,



Loozman's Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.



Chicago Maste Paper Depot.

ten per cent, of their members had been out of work. If such was the proportion amongst the powerful organizations represented, it is easy to imagine how great must be the suffering among the masses of unorganized labor.

In a single month during the past year The Salvation Army found employment in the United States for 4,780 of these workless persons, being at the rate of nearly 60,000 per annum.

With a view to providing work for the unemployed we have now eight Labor Bureaux and nineteen Salvage Brigades, Woodyards and Workshops. In addition to this, each of our Corps and Social Institutions is practically a Labor Bureau by means of which thousands of persons are annually found employment.

Our Salvage Brigades. NE of our most interesting and novel plans for finding work for the unemployed is the Salvage Brigade. This consists in the collection of waste paper, lumber, furniture, rags and clothing. The sale of these articles almost covers the cost of their collection and provides a large amount of unskilled labor which tides men over until they are able to find some regular employment. In the city of Chicago we have a contract for keeping several of the wards clear of waste paper. In some cities baskets are deposited with householders, our teams calling regularly to remove whatever articles may be placed in them.

The one difficulty that confronts us in extending this interesting and suitable method for dealing with the unemployed is that considerable expense is connected with the purchase of teams and baskets.

Salvation Junk Shops.

ONNECTED with some of our Salvage Brigades are Junk Shops where the old clothing, shoes and furniture we collect are repaired and sold to the poor at a low price. By this means quantities of cheap clothing are supplied at a nominal figure sufficient to cover working expenses, and at the same time avoiding the appearance of charity.

Marking Men Working Women.

Shelters for "TT PE could manage pretty well without food," said a converted hobo to me one day. "We became accustomed to the gnawings of hunger. But it was the awful longing for sleep that we could not endure. At first they would allow us to spend the night in the empty wagons and freight cars. That was bad enough. Many a morning have I woke up to find myself lying in a pool of water, drenched through to the skin, yet so exhausted that I had slept through it all.

> "But after a time the police received orders to prevent us from using the carts or even the doorsteps. All night we would be compelled to keep moving. The longing for sleep at such times would be terrible. How thankful would we be to hide away in the corner of a lumber yard where the police could not find us!"

> Our Shelters for the homeless poor have been greatly appreciated. Here, for ten cents a night, or for its equivalent in work, we have been able nightly to harbor thousands of destitute persons as well as to provide a clean and comfortable resting place for the multitudes of working men whose employment is irregular and whose wages are low.

> The majority of these Shelters are on a self-supporting basis, the chief difficulty being the initial expenses for fitting up and starting them.

> There are now forty-seven Shelters for men, with accommodation for about 4,800, and three for women, with accommodation for about 200.

> Very interesting figures were obtained by officers relating to the nationality of visitors to a Salvation Army Shelter on the Bowery in New York. It was found on that particular night there were in the Shelter,

> > or men of American birth. 2 Swedish, 14 German, 2 Scotch, 12 Irish, I Austrian. 8 English. I Canadian. 5 Swiss,



The Fresh Air Camp, Kansas City, Mo.



Children's Home, San Francisco, Cal.

Blizzards and Winter Relief. IN ADDITION to the regular and systematic relief of poverty by means of its various institutions, The Salvation Army is able to render special service at times of great emergency. During the prolonged blizzard of 1899, when for nearly a fortnight the railroads were tied up and the streets were for some time impassable through the heavy falls of snow, some hundreds of our halls throughout the country were thrown open to the poor by day and night. This was the more necessary as it was impossible for many families who buy their fuel in small quantities to obtain any supply. Thousands availed themselves of this relief.

Cent meals for the poor have also been a very popular form of assistance. For one cent a pint of coffee and some bread have been supplied. A single member of a family could come and fetch what might be required for a good meal at home, taking away as many cent meals as they might pay for. This form of relief continued throughout the winter, and has already been re-established this winter.

Our Christmas Dinners for the Poor. URING last Christmas we spread our tables throughout the United States for no less than 100,000 of our city poor. Next Christmas this vast number will probably be exceeded. As a rule, the free distribution of food or clothing is discountenanced by us. The poor man must either work or pay for whatever he receives. Nor do we find the slightest reluctance on the part of the poor to fall in line with this reasonable request. We feel, however, that Christmas is the one exception which must serve to prove the rule. On this occasion our doors are thrown wide open and we welcome all who come.

Past experience having shown us that the most needy and deserving are often those who seek to conceal their destitution and are unwilling to parade it before the public, we have made one of our special features of Christmas Relief the distribution of Basket Dinners, each basket containing sufficient for five persons. These are taken away by some member of the family and provide a good Christmas at home, which is deeply appreciated.

Tickets for these basket dinners, as well as for the general public dinners, are carefully

distributed through our officers and through the various religious and philanthropic agencies, so that the really needy poor are reached and helped.

For our next Christmas Dinner in New York the famous Madison Square Garden has been engaged. Basket dinners will be prepared for 16,000 and a general public dinner for 4,000. A mammoth Christmas Tree for children will also be provided on the Saturday previous to Christmas Day at our Memorial Hall in West Fourteenth Street.

The following are among those who have consented to act as Vice-Presidents and Patrons of the occasion: Commissioner John W. Kellar, President Board of Charities; Edward Lauterbach, Esq., Counsellor-at-Law; Hon. Chas. F. MacLean, Justice of the Supreme Court; General Jas. O'Beirne, former Commissioner of Charities; Countess Schimmelmann; Hon. Bernard J. York, President Board of Police Commissioners, Greater New York.

Similar celebrations will take place throughout the country in all the principal cities. In Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland and many other cities from 4,000 to 5,000 persons are annually provided with Christmas cheer.

Our Rescue Homes for Fallen Women. OTTED up and down the leading cities of the world The Salvation Army operates nearly one hundred Rescue Homes for Fallen Women. During the twelve months ending 30th June, 1899, 5,132 of these daughters of sorrow passed through our Homes, from 70 to 85 per cent. of them being restored to lives of virtue.

In the United States we have now fourteen Homes, with accommodation for 360 girls, about 1,000 having passed through during the year, including preventive cases and some who only remained for a few days.

An interesting feature of this work is the organization of the girls who have left the Homes into a league known as the "Out of Loves." Occasional meetings are held for them at regular intervals, and they contribute as they are able to the expenses of the Home. One or two of the older Homes are now mainly supported by the contributions of the "Out of Loves."



Rescue Mome, Boston, Mass.



Pozmitory, Central Workingmen's Hotel, Boston, Mass.

Work among Criminals.

TEETINGS are regularly conducted by permission of the authorities in many jails and penitentiaries, resulting in the conversion of many of the convicts. Upon their release from prison hundreds of ex-prisoners are assisted to find work and to return to the paths of honesty. Money is urgently needed to establish some regular Home for ex-criminals, similar to those which exist in other countries, through which 1,626 ex-convicts passed last year, resulting in about 80 per cent, proving to be satisfactory cases.

Our Work THE SERVICES of The Salvation Army have a special attraction for children. Whatever may be the opinion of the grown-ups as to the wisdom of our methods, there can be no doubt of their popularity amongst the young. Whether it be in the open air or in our halls, there is seldom any difficulty in arresting and retaining the attention of the children. This branch of our work has of recent years been carefully systematized and extended with the most encouraging results.

Perhaps the most interesting development has been the establishment of Brigades of Corps Cadets, consisting of boys and girls between the ages of twelve and eighteen who profess conver-, sion and desire to be trained, with the consent of their parents, as future Salvation Army officers. The movement was started some two years ago in England and already numbers over 4,000 in that country. In America it was commenced at the early part of this year and now numbers about 400 members. The Cadets receive examination papers at regular intervals and are graded from time to time, besides being encouraged to go through a course of reading and assisting in the general corps work.

At the usual Junior meetings all the children are divided up into suitable classes and are carefully instructed in the Bible. A weekly meeting of what is termed the Band of Love arranges for the instruction of the children in various departments of useful knowledge.

A special book has been prepared by the Army for instruction in club drills, tambourine drills,

flag drills, Chinese lantern drills, etc., accompanied with music and singing. These are extremely popular with the children. For the guidance of parents General Booth has written a valuable book on the training of children, and a special catechism suitable for them is now in the press.

In India, where only a small percentage of the population can read or write, the Army operates an extensive system of public schools, in which thousands of Hindoo children are educated. In a country like America this would, of course, be neither necessary nor advisable, and the fact is only mentioned to call attention to the spirit of adaptation which characterizes the Army work in all lands.

The Army, however, operates two very interesting Orphanages in the United States—one at Rutherford, near New York, and the other near San Francisco. It is hoped at an early date to greatly extend these operations, locating the children, as they grow up, on our various Farm Colonies, and thereby making them ultimately home owners.

The honest young clerk or storeman struggling to keep up appearances on the small salary he receives, is liable to get amongst bad companions unless surrounded with a good, healthy, moral environment. Already several institutions of this character have been established, and there is a wide field for further advance. We shall be glad to hear from friends interested in this class of work and willing to invest some money in it, holding ourselves responsible for the regular payment of interest and the gradual repayment of the capital.

Stores & Offices.

Our Work among THE LOW WAGES paid to the thousands of young women employed in our large city stores is making it yearly more difficult for them to subsist. Homes, Hotels and Boarding Houses for respectable young women are being established to supply this urgent need at the earnest request of our friends and with their hearty backing.



Dining Room, Young Women's Motel, Boston, Mass.



20000 Mard, Waterbury, Conn.



Workingmen's Hotel, Syracuse, N. 21.



New York City Rescue Flome.



Reception Room.



Work Room.

Needless to say that in these Homes only women of thoroughly respectable character are received, and that they are run entirely distinct from our Rescue Homes. Owing to the fear that the one may be mistaken for the other we have sometimes found a difficulty in launching these institutions, but the early prejudice quickly disappears, and as soon as the Home is known it is usually crowded with a bright, intelligent class of young women who deeply appreciate the advantages and opportunities placed within their reach, many of them co-operating heartily with us in our plans for the betterment of others.

Farm Colonies. THE most alarming feature of our modern civilization is its wholesale disregard for and disruption of the family. Domicide is to the nation what suicide is to the individual. It is as false economy for society to destroy the home as it is for a man to blow out his brains so as to save the expense of feeding his body! And yet almost all modern pauperology is based upon the destruction of family ties. The consequences have been most disastrous and are bound to be increasingly so as time goes on.

Our cities are crowded with poor families who are reduced to the verge of starvation. The single man and single woman without any family responsibilities have a sufficiently hard struggle for existence. But their condition is as Paradise compared with that of the starving family.

"I have three brothers," remarked one of our Bowery boys, "but only one of them is *living*; the other two are married!" And yet beneath the jest what a pathetic world of suffering was hidden.

A very large proportion of these families have drifted from the country to the city trom causes over which they have but little control. To return to the country other than as mere laborers is almost impossible. They have no capital with which to buy land or build homes or support their families till their crops are gathered. Moreover, in the cities they have always charity to fall back upon when their own resources fail. And yet there is no reason why the same charity which at present keeps them *in* the city at so enormous and unprofitable an outlay of capital

should not bend its energies to removing them to the country and establishing them in cottage homes, of which they should become the owners.

It is now two years since our proposal for Farm Colonies was made public. During this period we have, though greatly crippled by the lack of capital, established three Colonies—one in Colorado, another in California, and a third in Ohio. The first of these is the most important, since upon it we have concentrated the bulk of our available capital, but the possibilities within reach of the other Colonies are almost equally great if the necessary funds should be forthcoming.

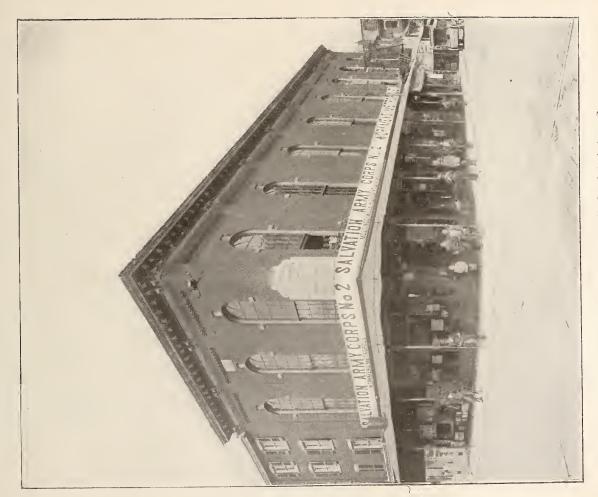
Each Colony consists of a tract of land divided up into small homestead farms with a cottage, from five to ten acres of land, a few cows, and some pigs and poultry. The colonist is assisted to get on to his feet, but has to repay all the money expended upon him, the amount being either repaid to the lender or reinvested in establishing another family.

On our Colorado Colony we have now about 150 men, women and children. With an outlay of about \$30,000 we have been enabled to pay the first two instalments on the land, erect some twenty-seven cottages with outhouses of various descriptions, purchase about 150 cows, 75 horses, 120 pigs and 1,075 poultry, besides buying machinery, erecting a creamery and supporting the families of the colonists.

At the end of eighteen months what is the position of the Colony? Each family is able to meet its own expenses and has an excellent prospect of speedily repaying the few hundred dollars expended upon its establishment. The canteloupe crop has brought in a cash income of over \$1,000, while the creamery brings a regular weekly income of about \$50 to \$60—say \$2,500 a year. In addition to this is a considerable further income, which may be valued at not less than \$1,000, from other vegetable produce and from poultry and eggs, pigs, etc. Large quantities of hay, alfalfa, corn and other produce for home consumption have also been grown by the colonists. Here, then, is a cash income of not less than \$5,000 on an investment of \$30,000, and this during the second year of the Colony's existence. Apart from this, moreover, is the great increase in the value of the land thus thickly peopled and intelligently cultivated. Unimproved land around our Colony has already increased from \$22.50 to \$50 an acre in selling value. The main line of



Central Food and Shelter Depot, Boston, Mass.



Mochingmen's Motel and Mall, Philadelphia, Pa.

the Santa Fe Railroad intersects our land, which is irrigated by one of the best canals in the valley of the Arkansas River, while we are able to obtain an abundant supply of water for drinking purposes within a few feet of the surface of our land.

Here, then, in our Colony system is a plan whereby the surplus population of our great cities may be removed *in families* by tens of thousands and converted from being the recipients of charity into self-respecting home owners. Doubtless the battle cry of the philanthropist and statesman in the near future will be, "The landless man to the manless land!" In other words, let the waste labor be placed upon the waste land by means of the waste capital and we shall thereby transform this trinity of modern waste into a unity of production.

For instance, let it be supposed that the \$50,000,000 now consumed by our 3,000,000 submerged poor in our cities should be devoted to removing them on the above plan from the cities and placing them in homes of their own, what would be the result?

With this amount 500,000 persons could be taken in families from the cities each year and placed upon 1,000,000 acres of fertile land in cottages of which they would ultimately become the owners.

Within ten years the whole of this capital outlay would be refunded by them (interest having been paid on it in the meanwhile) and would be available for repeating the process until the balance between town and country had been restored. The natural increment of the land thus thickly populated would be an absolute security for the investment apart altogether from the industry of its occupants and the results of their labor, which would at least be abundantly sufficient to supply them with a living without their being dependent on the State or on private charity.

The relief thus afforded to the present strain upon taxes and philanthropy would be difficult to overestimate, while the self-supporting and self-respecting citizens thus created would enormously increase the home demand for the products of our great cities.

Few features of our philanthropic work afford a more interesting subject for the study and assistance of the benevolent than do these our Farm Colonies.

Salvation Army Finance.

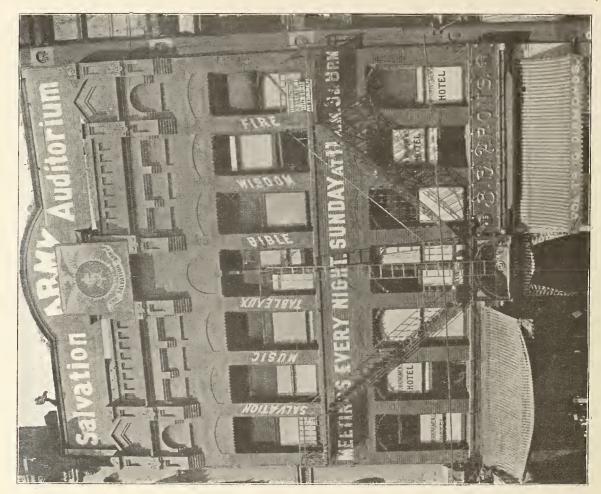
HE VAST NETWORK of spiritual and benevolent agencies established by the Army in the United States necessarily involves a heavy outlay of expenditure. This would not be possible but for the fact that each institution is placed upon a self-supporting basis and is taught to be responsible for its own expenses. Not only so, but each officer and soldier is trained to assist liberally according to his ability both in the support and extension of other branches of the work.

The main sources of income are the collections which are taken up at all meetings, both indoors and in the open air; the donations of friends of the movement, and the profits on the sale of "War Crys," books and uniform.

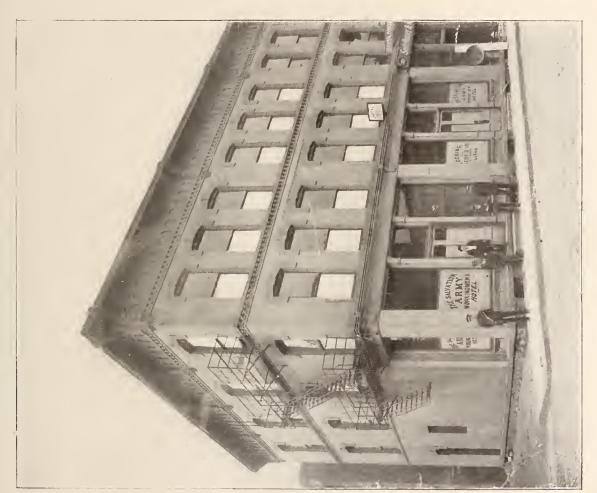
Officers are only granted a small salary sufficient to enable them to live in a strictly economical manner. They are, moreover, expected to meet their rent, gas, fuel and other liabilities before being entitled to draw their salary. At the same time, to supply their personal need, several funds have been established.

- (a) The Sick and Wounded Fund provides two Homes of Rest, one near New York and the other in California, besides contributing towards the medical and resting expenses of officers.
- (b) The Disabled Officers' Fund provides a regular weekly grant for officers who have been permanently disabled through disease or other cause.
- (c) The Funeral Fund provides for the burial expenses of officers and their children.

To the above a fourth fund has now been added, known as the Officers' Dime Benefit League. Each officer will contribute ten cents on the death of a comrade officer, the amount thus raised being paid to the heirs or dependents of the deceased, or to such object as he may designate. The League includes two classes of members—beneficiary and non-beneficiary. The former will be restricted to officers, the latter will consist of friends and soldiers desiring to join the League. The maximum amount payable will be limited to \$500, any surplus being credited to the fund, and, in case of accumulation, being paid over to the Disabled Officers' Fund.



Tittsburgh Worhingmen's Motel and Clubitorium.



Affortingmen's Hotel, Boledo, O.

It is needless to add that money is urgently needed for the extension of the various branches of our work here described. The opportunities that surround us are limited only by the fact that advances are dependent upon the necessary capital being forthcoming. Once established, the majority of our institutions are strictly self-supporting and find little difficulty in paying their way.

Regular balance sheets are published annually by the National Headquarters, while the accounts of every corps and institution throughout the country are carefully and systematically kept on forms specially provided for the purpose.

Nor are the funds administered without the most careful supervision and control of our ablest and most devoted officers, under the direction of regularly constituted councils.

The Board of Trustees established by the Act of Incorporation is responsible for the general administration of the funds and properties of the Army in the United States. The By-Laws drawn up under the Act further arrange for the establishment of a General Finance Council and a Property Council, each consisting of not less than six officers, who supervise the various details. Careful minutes of the proceedings are kept, and an annual return made to the Secretary of State, in addition to the publication of an annual report and balance sheet.

Further particulars may be obtained from Commander Booth Tucker or from the Legal Secretary, National Headquarters, 122 West Fourteenth Street, New York City.

Social THE SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS of The Salvation Army in the United States now number statistics. 154, made up of

- 23 Food Depots;
- 54 Shelters, with nightly accommodation for nearly 5,500 persons;
- 23 Workshops, Factories and Labor Yards;
- 8 Labor Bureaux and Registry Offices;

- 3 Farm Colonies;
- 20 Slum Posts or Stations;
- 14 Rescue Homes for Fallen Girls, with accommodation for 360;
- 2 Homes for Waifs and Strays;

I Missing Friends Department;

ı Laundry;

3 Hospitals and Dispensaries;

11 Miscellaneous.

Four hundred and forty-two officers and employees are engaged exclusively in these Salvation Army institutions.

The returns for the Social work in the United States during one single month show the following interesting figures:

Institutions.	No.	Accommoda- tion.	Beds Occupied.	Meals Supplied.	Found Work.	Officers.	Employees.
Shelters for Men,	49	5,311	131,426		1,610	63	135
Shelters for Women,	5	244	5,835		10	7	9
Food Depots,	23			27,424			
Salvage Brigades and Wood Yards,	14	213	7,455	22,365	1,647	14	17
Labor Bureaux,	8 .				1,530	8	• •
Farm Colonies,	3	202				18	
Rescue Homes,	14	360	11,095	33,285		94	
Children's Homes,	2	60	2,100	6,300		6	3
Hospitals and Dispensaries,	3					46	
Slum Posts,	20					46	
Missing Friends,	ĭ					1	• •
Miscellaneous,	12		7,070	21,210		21	
Total,	154	6,390	164,981	110,584	4,797	324	164
Annual Rate,		2,253,600	1,836,000	1,300,000	57,000		



Rescue Home, Cleveland, O.



Group of Slum Officers under Mirs. Lieut.-Col. Brewer,

# Flow to Fielp Che Salvation Army.

- 1. By taking a Mercy Box in your home and putting into it one cent a week for the poor.
- II. By becoming a Mercy-Box Secretary and getting others to take a Box.
- III. By helping us to place our Merchants' League Box in stores, restaurants and offices.
- IV. By joining the Auxiliary League and subscribing five dollars a year (payable, if preferred, quarterly), when we will send you regularly one of our publications.
- V. By loaning to our Colony or Building Fund any money you may have laid by, when we will give you good security and interest, and you will realize that your money is doing good, besides being safely invested.
- VI. By representing our work to moneyed friends and urging them to assist us while living and to remember our work in their wills.
- VII. By reading and circulating our literature.
- VIII. By praying for us.



# Addresses of Social Institutions for the Poor in the United States.

#### NEW YORK.

- 1. National Headquarters, 120-124 W. 14th Street.
- 2...Secretary for Farm Colonies (Col. Holland), 124 W. 14th Street.
- Secretary for City Social (Col. Holland), 124 W.
   14th Street.
- 4.. Department for Missing and Lost Friends (Col. Holland), 124 W. 14th Street,
- 5. Merchants' League, 120-124 W. 14th Street.
- 6. . Central Relief Office, 120-124 W. 14th Street.
- 7., Labor Bureau, 120-124 W. 14th Street.
- 8.. The Ardmore Workingmen's Hotel, 83 Bowery.
- 9.. The Workingmen's Hotel, 21 Bowery.
- The Dry Doek Workingmen's Hotel, 118
   Avenue D.
- 11..The Glyndon Workingwomen's Hotel, 243 Bowery.
- 12..The Reseue Home (for Fallen Women), 316 E.
  15th Street (Stuyvesant Square).
- 13..The Cherry-Tree Home, for Waifs and Strays, Rutherford, N. J.
- 14...Slum Post 1 Hall and Slum Officers Training Home, 88 Cherry Street.
- 15...Slum Day Nursery for Children, 88 Cherry Street.
- 16. . SInm Post 3, 63 Watt Street.
- 17...Slum Post 5 in Hell's Kitchen, 532 W. 39th Street.
- 18..ltalian Corps, 21 Hester Street, Mulberry Bend.
- 19. Penny Meal Depot, 88 Cherry Street.
- 20. Slum Training Home, 88 Cherry Street.

#### BROOKLYN.

- 21. . Slum Post 1, 53 Columbia Street.
- 22. Labor Bureau, 327 Atlantic Avenue.

#### JERSEY CITY, N. J.

- 23... Workingmen's Hotel, 93 Montgomery Street.
- 24...Industrial Salvage Depot for Homeless Men, 337 Newark Avenue.

## BOSTON, MASS.

- 25..Divisional Headquarters, 882-890 Washington Street.
- 26..Old Central Hotel for Workingmen, 886 Washington Street.
- New Central Hotel for Workingmen, 886 Washington Street.
- 28..Lahor Bureau for Unemployed, 886 Washington Street.
- 29. Public Reading Room, 886 Washington Street.
- 30. . Cheap Food Depot, 886 Washington Street.
- 31...The Huh Workingmen's Hotel, 187-189 Hanover Street.
- 32. . The Unity Hotel for Men, 37 Green Street.
- The Hotel Benedict for Young Women, 20 Common Street.
- 34.. The Ladies' Lunch and Restaurant, 20 Common Street.
- 35...Industrial Salvage Depot for Homeless Men, 394 Harrison Avenue.
- 36. The Junk Store for Sale of Goods to the Poor, 394 Harrison Avenue.



Rescue Home, St. Laul, Minn.



Dining Moom, Salvage Depot, Chicago, Ill.

#### BOSTON-Continued.

- 37. . Wood-Yard, Rear 394 Harrison Avenue.
- 38..The Rescue Home, 147 Mount Pleasant Avenue, Roxbury, Mass.
- 39. Slum Post. 31 Athens Street, South Boston.
- 40. Slum Post, 48 Battery Street.

## PROVIDENCE, R. I.

- 41..Workingmen's Bethel for Scamen, 98 Wickenden Street.
- 42. .Slum Post, 276 S. Main Street.

## FALL RIVER, MASS.

43.. Workingmen's Hotel, Rear 55 4th Street.

## TROY, N. Y.

44. Divisional Headquarters, 25 King Street.

#### SYRACUSE, N. Y.

- 45...Workingmen's Hotel, 311 S. Clinton Street.
- 46. Food Depot, 311 S. Clinton Street.

## ROCHESTER, N. Y.

- 47...Workingmen's Hotel, 38-40 Exchange Place.
- 48.. Food Depot, 38 Exchange Place.

## BUFFALO, N. Y.

- 49. Divisional Headquarters, Ellicott Square.
- 50. Workingmen's Hotel, 79 Main Street,
- 51. Food Depot, 79 Main Street.
- 52., Rescue Home, 390 Humboldt Parkway.
- 53.. Slum Post, 35 Michigan Street.

#### BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

54. Workingmen's Hotel, 376 Water Street.

#### WATERBURY, CONN.

- 55. . Workingmen's Hotel.
- 56.. Wood-Yard for Unemployed, 212 Meadow Street.

## OLEAN, N. Y.

57... Workingmen's Hotel.

## BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

58.. Workingmen's Hotel.

## NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

- 59. . Workingmen's Hotel.
- 60. . Industrial Home for Men.

# PHILADELPHIA, PA.

- 61. Divisional Headquarters, 14 South Broad Street.
- 62. Workingmen's Hotel, 8th and Vine Streets.
- 63..Workingmen's Metropole, 305 South Second Street.
- 64. Rescue Home, 5415 Lansdowne Avenue,
- 65. Maternity Home, 5415 Lansdowne Avenue.
- 66. . Slum Post 1, 160 Lombard Street.
- 67., Slum Post 2, 705 Rodman Street.

## PITTSBURG, PA.

68. Workingmen's Hotel, 340 Third Avenue.

## BRADFORD, PA.

69. . Workingmen's Hotel.

#### CLEVELAND O.

- 70...Divisional Headquarters, 715 Garfield Building, Euclid Avenue.
- 71., Workingmen's Hotel, 86 Michigan Street.
- 72...Farm Colony, Fort Herrick, Willoughby, near Cleveland, O.
- 73. Rescue Home, 91 Kinsman Street.
- 74. Slum Post, 897 St. Clair Street.
- 75. Industrial Salvage Brigade for Homeless Men.

#### TOLEDO, O.

76. . Workingmen's Hotel.

#### CINCINNATI, O.

- 77. Workingmen's Hotel, 27 Longworth Street.
- 78.. Workingmen's Hotel, Vine and Canal Street.
- 79. Slum Day Nursery, Front Street.
- 80. . Slum Post, 403 E. Front Street.

#### LOUISVILLE, KY.

81. The New Gnn, Workingmen's Hotel, 342 W. Jefferson Street.

## NASHVILLE, TENN.

82...Workingmen's Hotel and Food Depot, 170 N. College Street.

## CHICAGO, 1LL.

- 83..Divisional Headquarters, Dexter Building, 84
  Adams Street.
- 84.. Evangeline Workingmen's Hotel, 387 South Clark Street.
- 85. Food Depot, 387 South Clark Street.
- 86...Harbor Lights Workingmen's Hotel, 118 W. Madison Street.
- 87. Beacon Workingmen's Hotel, 515 State Street.
- 88. The Mina Women's Hotel, 54 Wabash Avenue.
- 89. . Salvage Warehouse, 411 Harrison Street.
- 90...Junk Store, Where Goods are Sold to the Poor, State Street,
- 91. Labor Bureau, 566 1/2 W. Madison Street.
- 92. Dispensary, 3761 Cottage Grove Avenue.
- 93. Rescue Home, 6201 Wabash Avenue.
- 94...Slum Post 1, 136 Pacific Avenue.
- 95., Slum Post 2, 171 Seber Street.
- 96., Slum Post 3, 82 W. 15th Street.

## GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

97. Rescue Home, 1230 South Division Street.

#### ST. LOUIS, MO.

- 98. Divisional Headquarters, 810 Olive Street.
- 99. Lighthouse Workingmen's Hotel, 9th and Market Streets.
- 100. Beacon Workingmen's Hotel, 11 Market Street.
- 101. . Slum Post 1, 1303 N. 8th Street.
- 102. . Slum Post 2, 424 S. Second Street.
- 103. Rescue Home, 3740 Marine Avenue.

#### SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

- 104. Workingmen's Hotel, 113 South 8th Street.
- 105. Food Depot, 113 South 8th Street.

#### LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

- 106, Workingmen's Hotel.
- 107., Restaurant.
- 108, . Wood-Yard for Out-of-Works.

#### KANSAS CITY, MO.

- 109. Divisional Headquarters, cor. 13th and Walnut Streets.
- 110. The Metropole, cor 13th and Walnut Streets.
- 111. Workingmen's Palace, 211-213 East 5th Street.
- 112. Food Depot, 211-213 East 5th Street.
- 113...Summer Fresh Air Depot, 211-213 East 5th Street.
- 114., Penny Ice Depot, 211-213 East 5th Street.
- 115. . Workingmen's Hotel, 351 Minnesota Avenue.

## TOPEKA, KAN,

116., Hospital.

#### HOUSTON, TEX.

- 117., Workingmen's Hotel, 2014 Court Street.
- 118. Wood-Yard, 2014 Court Street,

## AMITY, COL.

- 119. Farm Colony, P. O., Amity, Prowers, Co.
- 120. Farmers' Institue, P. O., Amity, Prowers Cc.
- 121., School, P. O., Amity, Prowers Co.



Day Muzzery, "Mat Mow," Cincinnati, D.



Morhingmen's Motel, Eineinnali, O.

## DENVER. COL.

122. Divisional Headquarters, 2938 Lawrence Street.

123. Workingmen's Hotel, 1320 16th Street.

124. . Food Depot.

125. Industrial Salvage Brigade for Homeless Men.

## CRIPPLE CREEK, COL.

126. Work Igmen's Hotel, 234 Meyers Avenue.

127. Food Depot, 234 Meyers Avenue.

## OMAHA, NEB.

128. Rescuit Home, 2015 Pinkney Street.

#### ST. PAUL. MINN.

129. Rescut Home, 666 Jackson Street.

# SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

130... Workingmen's Hotel, 35 Franklin Avenue.

131.. Food Depot, 35 Franklin Avenue.

132. . Wood-Yard.

133. Laundry.

## PORTLAND, ORE.

134..Divisional Headquarters, 620 Chamber of Commerce.

135... Workingmen's Hotel.

136., Rescue Home, 63 4th Street.

#### SEATTLE, WASH.

137. . Wood-Yard, Yester Way and 3d Avenue.

138..(Colby) Wood Camp.

139. . Basket Factory.

#### SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

140...Divisional Headquarters, 1139 Market Street

141.. Workingmen's Institute, 158 New Montgomery Street.

142. Food Depot, 158 New Montgomery Street.

143. Dispensary.

144.. Wood-Yard.

145. Labor Bureau, 158 New Montgomery Street.

146 . Women's Shelter, 603 Washington Street.

147...Food Depot, 63 Washington Street.

148. . Rescue Home, Beulah.

149., Children's Home, Mills College, P. O. Cal.

#### SACRAMENTO, CAL.

150., Workingmen's Hotel, 115 K Street.

#### LOS ANGELES, CAL.

151 Young Women's Boarding Home.

152. Workingmen's Hotel, 759 Upper Main Street.

153., Rescue Home, 330 N. Griffin Avenue, E. Lec Angeles.

## ROMIE, CAL.

154. Farm Colony, Fort Romie, Monterey Co.

Since the copy for the above was sent to the printers the undermentioned Social Institutions have been opened and put into operation:

CLEVELAND, O.

Workmen's Metropole.

NEWARK, N. J.

Workmen's Hotel, Washington Avenue, Industrial Home for Men, Boyd Street,

DES MOINES, IA.

Rescue Home for Fallen Women, 1314 West 35th Street.

SEATTLE, WASH.

Workmen's Hotel.



The Workingmen's Talace, Kansas City, Mo.



Divisional Headquarters, Hall and Metropole, Kansas City, Mo.



The Bathroom in the Metropole, Hansas City, Mo.



Corridor in the Metropole, Hansas City, Mo.



A Sung Room, Metropole, Kansas City, Mo.



The Dispensary, Topeka Hospital.



Salvage Depot and Store. Boston, Mass.



Men Sozting Paper, Salvage Depot, Boston, Mass.



Rescue Home, Beulah, San Francisco, Çal.



Dining Room, Rescue Home, Beulah, San Francisco, Gal.



The Women's Shelter, San Francisco, Cal.



A Corner of the Rescue Home Dormitory, San Francisco, Cal.



Group of Gizls at Work, Cleveland Rescue Home.



On the Verandah, Rescue Home, Beulah, Cal.



Penny Ice Wagon, Hansas City, Mo.



Dochingmen's Hotel and Salvage Depot, Newarli, M. J.



Rochingmen's Hotel, Dewarh, Dl. J.



One of our Latest Revelopments.



Home for Morhing Girls, Boston, Mass.

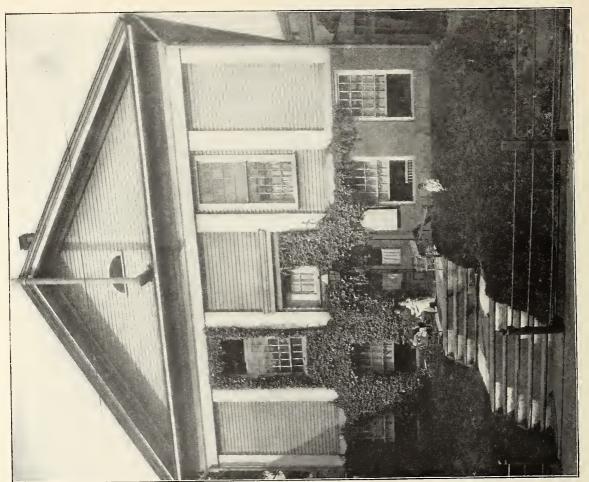


Cherry Street Slum Corps Day Nursery, New York City. (One-cent Meals here.)

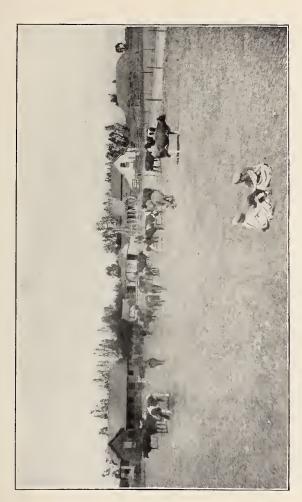


Dormitories, Cherry Street Slum Corps Day Nursery, New York City.

a Group of Slum Angels.



Morhingmen's Hotel, Providence, R. J.



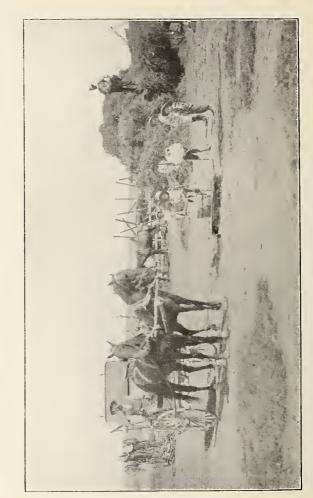
Farm and Cattle, Fort Romie, Cal.



Colonist's Cottage, showing Degetable Garden, Fort Romie, Cal.



A Group of Colorado Colony Children.



Our First Stable on the Prairie.



Corner of Colorado Colony in early days.



Colony Barnyard Scene.



Cypical Colonist's Cottage, Colorado.



Women at Work, Rescue Home, St. Paul, Minn.

#### DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS.

THE various branches of the work described in this book are in urgent need of financial assistance, principally for purposes of extension rather than maintenance. Loans or donations for the Farm Colonies would be especially helpful. Shelters, Salvage Brigades, Children's Homes, Work among Prisoners, Rescue Homes, Slum Work and other operations ought to be greatly enlarged to cope with the necessities of the poor. Commander and Consul Booth Tucker will be glad to answer any inquiries and furnish further information. Checks should be made payable to The Salvation Army, Incorporated. Letters should be addressed 120-124 W. 14th St., N. Y. City.



# BALANCE SHEETS

OF

THE SALVATION ARMY

1899

## Che Salvation Army.

NOTE.—The accounts as published herewith embrace only those funds which are handled and dealt with directly at the National Headquarters in New York City, and do not include contributions or disbursements of any of our 700 local stations, nor accounts in connection with any charitable or social work outside of New York City and the immediate neighborhood. Balance sheets are issued locally giving these particulars. The only exception to this is the Farm Colony accounts. The balance sheet for the half year ending September 30, has been added to those of the previous year, owing to the change of date in our financial year consequent upon the incorporation.

### Seneral Income and Expenditure for Year Ending March 31, 1899.

Ðr.	н	EADQUARTERS	CENERAL	MAINTENANCE.		Cr.
То	Rent of Headquarters and		By	Donations and Auxiliary		
64	Staff Homes	\$14,664 35		Membership Subscription Fees	\$5,085 49	
	cluding Fittings for Offices			Less Expenses of Depart-	φο,000 10	
44	and Officers' Quarters	2,057 63		ment, Stationery, Peri-		
	Fuel and Light for Offices, Auditoriums and Water Tax	3,898 18		odicals and 25 per cent. returned to Divisions	3,131 28	
64	Printing and Stationery for	· · · · ·		_		\$1,954 21
	Headquarters' General Work and Disposition of Forces			Harvest Festival Demon-		
4.	Postage and Telegrams	3,135 33		stration. Total received at		
44	Salaries of Headquarters'	* FOF FO		National Headquarters from	15.000.40	
44	and Employees Legal Expenses, including	15,585 70		all sources Less cost of Collections,	15,296 43	
	Salaries, Stationery, Post-			Printing, Expressage, Post-		
	age and Special Legal			age, Labor and Commissions to Divisions	2,643 03	
	Charges in connection with Incorporation with Travel-			to Divisions	2,045 05	12,653 40
	ing Expenses	2,831 73	,	5111 1 7 1 611		,
••	Interest on Loans and Dis- count		"	Divisional Fund. Total Income, 10 per cent. on		
44	Expressage and Office Ex-	· ·		General Divisional Income	2,605 82	
	penses, including deprecia- tion on Furniture and			Less portion applied on old Divisional Accounts	880 33	
	Fixtures, Headquarters and			Divisional Accounts	000 00	1,725 49
	Officers Quarters	5,053 84				_,
44	Advertising and Appeals	3,109 96 \$54,03	14 37	Transfer from Trade Department. Profit on Sales.		49,244 82
	Carried forward	\$54,0	14 37	Carried forward		\$65,577 92

То	Brought forward Grants to Corps and Divi-		\$54,014 3		Brought forward Balance from Property de-	\$65,577 92	2
	sions for Rents, Traveling and Special Operations	11,791 21			partment. Income and Expenditure Account	\$87,431 28	3
44	Staff Traveling Expenses of	11,131 21			penditute Account	φοι,401 20	,
	Officers visiting Divisional Centres for Special Demon-						
	strations, Councils of War,						
66	&c Divisional and Corps Special	3,211 48					
	Expenses of Officers set						
	apart for Special Evangel- istic Work and Inspection						
	of Corps	4,176 56					
	Special Demonstration, Printing, Postage, Travel-						
	ing, Rents, including Labor.	6,051 70					
	Junior Soldier War, Na- tional Oversight, including			- 1			
	Departmental Expenses and Traveling, &c	2.076 35					
64	Training Homes. National	2,010 33					
	Oversight and Management Expenses, including Travel-						
	ing, Grants, Rent and						
	Clothing, Stationery and General Maintenance	5.924 24					
"	Naval and Military League.		\$33,231 5	54			
	Rent of Halls and Tents,						
	Traveling and Officers' Allowance	1,707 73					
44	Less Income from Dona-						
	tions, Collections, &c	1,122 04	585 (	69			
44	olek and wounded. Main-						
	tenance of Homes of Rest, Grants to Officers, &c	2,874 55					
**	Less Collections and Dona- tions	2,342 31					
	_	2,012 01	532 1	24			
	Grants to City Social Op- erations and General Super-						
**	vision		11,411 7	74			
	Balance carried to Salva- tion Army Fund		53,233	62			
			\$153,009	20		\$153,009 2	0
			φ100,000 Z			\$100,000 2	_

### Social and Relief Branches.

### Income and Expenditure Account, March 31, 1899.

			recount, march 31, 102,	
" Salary of Staff and Em- ployees of Social Depart- ment. Expenses of Central	\$3,447 45		By Collections, Donations and Traveling Expenses refunded, including Loans returned Grant from Mercy Box account	8 12 ) 00 — \$2,388 12
oversight of all Social Operations	3,958 00	7,405 45	The Ardmore Shelter 4,376 "Bowery " 4,794 "Dry Dock " 3,012	4 42
"Investigation Department. Expenses of Department, including Salaries, Travel- ing, Postage, Stationery, &c. Less Income from Sub- scribers	1,062 03 278 82	783 21	"Glendon, including Mercy-Box Grant 3,084 The Jersey City Shelter. 3,815 "Newark" 1,021	4 01 3 68
" Institutions. Rent, Salaries and Maintenance Expenses— The Ardmore Shelter " Bowery " " Dry Dock " " Glendon " " Jersey City " " Newark "	3,928 66 3,926 68 3,443 36 3,084 01 3,960 67	185 21	" Salvage Depots from Sales of Stock and Donations for Greater N. Y. Depot 2,085 Jersey City Depot 2,111 Newark 1,306  " Rescue and Slum Work. Collections, Donations and	1 10 9 95 5,506 73
" Newark " " Salvage Departments. Rent, Labor, Maintenance, Sal- aries and Help— Greater N. Y. Salvage Jersey City " Newark	4,133 80 2,087 06 2,007 91	19,511 80	Traveling refunded 1,88f From Mercy-Box Account . 702  "New York Rescue Home, including Donations, Collections and Inmates' Work, including Receiving Home	2 18 2 11 2,087 29 666 16
"Rescue and Slums. General Maintenance Expenses of Department. Traveling, Sta- tionery, Postage, Grants to Homes, &c		8,228 77 3,049 33	" Children's Home (Cherry Tree) Donations, Collec- tions and Special Demon- strations	9 31 3 57 —— 2.842 88
" Institutions for Rent, Main- tenance, &c.— New York Rescue Home	1,446 97 $1,040$ 38		" Maternity Home " Slum Work Donations and Grant from Mercy Box	116 00 415 16
Carrled forward	\$2,487 35	\$38,978 56	Carried forward	\$34,129 58

Brought forward Cherry Tree (Children's) Home Maternity Home Slum Home	\$2,487 35 2,842 88 817 37 415 16	\$38,978 6,562		Brought forward  By Balance to General Fund, Income and Expenditure Account	\$34,129 58 11,411 74
Sium Home	419 16	\$45,541			\$45,541 32
	\$	special	Rel	ief Works.	
To Expenses of Department. Labor. Collecting on Streets, Carfare and General Super- vision, including meals for Collectors  Purchases of Permanent Col- lecting Material  Printing, Postage and Ad- vertising, Expressage,  Clothing, Shoes and Gar- ments  Lodging, Coal, Temporary relief in various Districts, and Employment  Cost of Christmas Dinner for Meat, Groceries, Bread &c  Balance carried down	866 76 446 52 458 56 220 26 2,308 06 . 1,204 24	5,504 683 \$6,187	24	By Collection on Streets and Donations	\$6,187 64 \$6,187 64
	1	Mercy	Box	Account.	
To Purchases of Stock, Stationery, Expressage, Postage, Salaries and Traveling Commissions to Divisions  " Grants to Children's Home. " Slums " Rescue Homes " Womans' Shelter. " Social General Account " Wo mans' Minnistering League.	\$3,500 38 2,041 19 463 57 238 17 702 11 749 18 600 00 150 00	\$5,541 2,903	03	By Total Collection Raised at National Headquarters	\$8,444 60
		\$8,444	60		\$8,444 60

### Property Department.

To General Maintenance, cost of Department, including Salaries, Traveling and Stationery \$2,030 54	purposes
Func	ral Fund.
To Payments for Funeral Expenses during the Year Transfer to Sick and Wounded Fund and Maintenance of Home of Rest	
Disabled	Officers' Fund.
To Grants to Disabled Officers during Year ending March 31st, 1899	
\$13,233 36	· ·

## Balance Sheet for Year ending March 31, 1899.

LIABILITIES.	RESOURCE.
To Loans on Mortgages, on Freehold and Leasehold Properties	By Freehold and Leasehold Property, March, 1898 \$476,255 89  "Addition during the year, including property donated. 133,549 65  609,805 54
Loans and Trust Money, secured by Mortgages, Special Relief, Funeral Fund. Disabled Officers, Collection	Less Depreciation 1,948 72  "Furniture and Fixtures, Headquarters and Officers'
account, Armenian Special, Warriors' Min. League 12,991 31 ' Self-Denial, Balance carried	Homes. March 31, 1899 11,996 79 Addition during Year 4.119 94
forward, incomplete returns. 11,36175  "Sundry International Accounts, for Missionary Fund, Loans for Officers	Less Depreciation
Traveling, &c	" Sundry Debtors, Loans on Properties
Colonization purposes	vances
come and Expenditure Ac- count	Less Depreciation 1,3324 93 1,532 49 10,792 44
	" Farm Colonies. Improvements on Land, and Instalments
\$695,829 48	\$695,829 48

#### Crade Department

BALANCE SHEET FOR YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1899.

To Capital, March 31st, 1899. \$61,463 72 Less Transfer to General Fund in addition to Profit from Sales	By Plant, Machinery and Type. \$24,390 88
\$55,205 61	\$55,205 61

### General Income and Expenditure Six Months Ending September 30, 1899.

	NATIONAL	HEADQUARTERS	MAINTENANCE.		
To Rent of National Headquar- ters, and Officers' Quarters.	\$5,301 35	\$5,301 35 By	Donations and Auxiliary Membership Subscriptions.	\$2,036 96	
" Repairs and Alterations, Arranging New Offices, and Repairs after Fire Less Less Less and Rebate.		2,863 37	Less Departmental Expenses, Passes, Periodicals and 25 per cent. Commission to D. O's	860 27	
" Fuel and Light for Offices and Auditoriums, including Water Tax " Printing and Stationery for	1,987 35		Divisional Percentage Account. Total Receipts from Divisions	2,732 98	<b>\$1,176</b> 69
Headquarters General Work and Disposition of Forces. "Postage, Telegrams and Telephone Service "Salaries of Headquarters"	899 80 1,292 97	64	Less Allowance on old Accounts	400 38	\$2,332 60
Staff and Employees  "Legal Department, Expenses of Department, Salary, Sta-	7,945 00	"	Donations, Collections for Sick and Wounded, Homes of Rest Expenses		1,760 44
tionery and Special Legal Service in connection with the Act of Incorporation "Interest on Loans, General Salvation Army Work "Expressage and Office Ex-	2,523   54 $484   30$	16	Self-Denial Fund, Total Collection received at Head- quarters	37,293 45	
Carried forward	\$15.132.96	\$8.164.72	Carried forward	\$37,293 45	\$5,269 73

			\$43,270 69	\$43,270 69
	Fund		563 30	
44	count	1,942 07	4,751 57	
	Property Department. Income and Expenditure Ac-	1.049.07		
61	penditure Account	2,809 50		1
6.	Grants	3,393 52	9,704 84	
	of Rest. E pensos of Homes Maintenance of Homes,			
**	Operation Expenses Sick and Wounded. Homes	291 70		
	Naval & Military League, Expenses. Stationery and Postage, including Special			
	of Homes, Maintenance, Traveling, Rents, &c	2,048 50		
	Training Homes. Expenses	1,190 89		
	Junior Soldiers' War. National Supervision, Expenses, Salaries, Travel-			
**	ing, Postage, Traveling, Rent, &c.	1,297 70		
6.6	special Demonstrations. Ex- penses of Meetings, Print-	1,102 00		
	for Special Evangelistic Work and Corps Inspec- tion	1,482 53		
1.6	National Specials. Expenses of Officers set apart		,	
	onstrations, Councils of War, and General Business.	1,735 04	\$20.086 26	By Transfer from Trade Department from Profit from Sales
	Expenses of Staff Officers to Divisional Centres, for Dem-			Missionary Work 23,550 05 \$13,743 40
To "	Grants to Divisions, Corps and Officers Staff and F. O. Traveling	2,452 80		cent Commission to D. O's and one-third of Profit for
m	penses, Freight, Cartage on Furniture	765 46		tions, Printing, Advertising, Expressage, Postage, 10 per
	Brought forward	\$15,132 96	\$8,164 72	Brought forward \$37,293 45 \$5,269 73

#### Social and Relief Branches.

	Gas, Coal, &c— The Ardmore Shelter.  " Bowery " " Dry Dock " " Glendon " " Jersey City" " Newark "	2,711 1 2,017 4 1,625 9 1,573 1 1,983 5 1,777 1	0 1 4 6		"Balance to General Income and Expenditure Account
44	Salvage Depots. Cost of Collecting and Maintenance Expenses— Jersey City Salvage Newark	930 3	- \$11,68 0	8 28	
44	Slums, Rescue & Childrens' Homes— Slum Work Childrens' Home	161 4 574 2	3 \$1,12	9 11	
	General Rescue Department Expenses	904 4	2 - \$1,64	0.05	
			φ1,04	0 00	Florance & Company Company Company
			\$16,05	0.00	\$16,052 6

Mercy Box Account	ıt.	
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	344 01444
To Mercy-Box Department. Expenses, Salary, Stationery and Postage	By Total Receipts at Head- quarters\$1,636 46
1,247 78 ——————————————————————————————————	$_{6}$
\$1,636 40	- 6 \$1,636 4
72,000	
Propert	y Department.
"Repairs to Properties \$ 819 12 \$6,284 92 Departmental Expenses, including Depreciation in Real Estate through Sales of	for Interest\$6,013 57  Donation of Property for Salvation Army Purposes 2,475 00  General Income and Ex-
Disused Properties 3 200 98 "Insurance on Buildings and Properties	penditure
\$4,145 72	2
\$10,430 64	\$10,430 6
Funs	ral Fund.
To Expenses of Funerals and Plots	By Balance from March 31st, 1899
	•
\$3.180.79	
\$3,180 79	φο,100 (3
	Officers' Fund.
To Grants to Disabled Officers during Six Months \$ 1 136 85	Officers' Fund.  By Balance, March 31st, 1899 \$10,968, 88 "Commission from War Cry
Disabled To Grants to Disabled Officers	Officers' Fund.  By Balance, March 31st, 1899 \$10,968, 88 Commission from War Cry Sales 983 86

HE Trade Catalogue contains a complete list of the Books, Pens, Texts, Teas, Uniforms, Stereopticons and other goods sold by The Salvation Army through their Central Trade Depot, in New York.







For particulars write to Brigadier Caygill, Trade Secretary, 120 West Fourteenth Street, New York City.



### Salvation Hrmy Bibliography.

#### BY GENERAL WILLIAM BOOTH (Founder of The Salvation Army.) General Booth's Letters .... \$0 75 The Why and Wherefore of The Salvation Army ..... 0 25 The Training of Children, cloth, red edges..... 1 00 BY THE LATE MRS CATHERINE BOOTH (Mother of The Salvation Army.) Life and Death .... \$0.55 Practical Religion ... \$0.75 BY COMMANDER BOOTH TUCKER. A Short Life of William Booth, General of The Salvation Army. \$0.05 The Life of Catherine Booth, being a history of The Salvation Army and the early lives of its founders. Two vols., 8vo., . \$3.00 per hundred. Short Tracts on the Problem of the Poor; The Farm Colonies of The Salvation Army ..................\$0 05 The Salvation Army in the United States being a pictorial report of the work, profusely illustrated and including last annual balance sheet ......\$0 05 BY COMMISSIONER RAILTON. Twenty-one Years' Salvation Army, a sketch of the early days of All About The Salvation Army, by those who know......\$0 05 the Army ..... \$0.75 COMPILED BY COMMANDER BOOTH TUCKER. One Hundred Favorite Songs of The Salvation Army, being the music and words of 100 of the Army's most popular songs by General Booth, Commander and Consul Booth Tucker, Major Slater and others, and including several melodies by Professor Chas. K. Harris and Paul Dresser, with Army words, such as "Just Break the News to Mother," "The Banks of the Wabash," "After the Ball," and "Just Tell Her that You Saw Me," also the words of 50 other songs and 300 choruses Song Book containing the words only of all the above. ....... \$0 05 Periodicals. "Chinese War Cry," published occasionally in San Francisco, "War Cry," published weekly in New York, being the official gazette of The Salvation Army in the United States. Yearly gazette of The Sarvaton Ainy in the United States, Tearly subscription, post paid. \$2 00 "Pacific Coast War Cry," published in San Francisco. 2 00 "Stridsropet" published weekly in New York, being the Scandinavian-American edition of the "War Cry" . 1 25 "Der Kriegsruf," published fortnightly in New York, being the German-American edition of the "War Cry" . 0 70 "Harbor Lights," published monthly in New York, being specially Intended to represent the Army in the United States and in other lands for the information of Auxiliaries and friends.... o 50



























